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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purposs,

The Policy of Disarmament.

The disarmament suggested to the European States by the Russian Emperor has been practically the policy of this country from its foundation.

The army of the Revolution soon returned to civil pursuits. The Mexican war left us with a very small army. For many years its total was 10,000 only. Immediately upon the close of the civil war the great armies of both North and South returned to peaceful industry. The present war is not concluded, but already the volunteer regiments making up more than two-thirds of our service are being mustered out of the military service and becoming peaceful citizens. Only the regulars will remain, a force insufficient even for the duties of military police which will be imposed on it.

In the sense of the Russian Emperor's manifesto, disarmament has been our standing policy; only when the emergency arises for an army do we rush ahead to create it, as, for instance, in this war with Spain. Even the increase of the army up to a force of 100,000 men, made requisite by our extended possessions because of this war, will still leave us practically unarmed in the sense in which Emperor Nicholas speaks of disarmament.

Te fa an expensive policy, as we have found by experience. The cost of supplying the deficiency when war comes is tremendous, and waste of life is inevitable.

The New Battleships.

The practical result of the bidding for the Maine, the Missouri, and the Ohio is that three great establishments, the CRAMPS, the Union Iron Works, and the Newport News Company, will each have one ship to build. This result is to be considered fortunate, not only because they are all experienced builders of the highest capability, being, in fact, the only firms that have ever constructed first-class battleships for our navy, but because this division of the work will be likely to give us the ships at an earlier day.

The bids were noticeably close. The San Francisco firm's was the highest, and it would therefore have been shut out but for Congress's percentage allowance in favor of Pacific coast yards, which insured it one ship. The other two would have gone to the Newport News Company as the lowest bidder, save that it only offered to build one, having already three first-class battleships under construction. The Philadelphia firm, therefore, came in for the third vessel. The only remaining bid that of John H. Dialogue & Son of Camden, who built the Princeton, was not only too high, but was under the slow speed class, which was virtually barred.

With this assurance of competent con tractors we find next a guarantee of 18 knots. Each firm offered to build either a 17-knot or an 18-knot ship, and beyond doubt the latter will be chosen. The difference in price is not great, and, in any case, comes within the limit fixed by Congress, while the difference in possible efficiency is great. To show the gain in this respect since 1890, when our earliest group of firstclass battleships was contracted for, we may note that they were required to make only 15 knots, and that the Indiana only showed an average of 15.547 on trial, the Massachusette 16.21, and even the Oregon not more than 16.79. In foreign navies first-class battleships beating 18 knots are common, and some of them reach 181/4 or 19 knots. We are, therefore, only keeping up with the times.

The time allowed for construction also shows a great gain over our first group. Two of the new ships are to be completed in thirty wo months and the third in thirtythree months. Of course this is not much of a showing compared with the English shipbuilding, which is the fastest known; but the Indiana did not get into commission until five years after its building contract was signed, and the Massachusetts and Oregon were delayed still longer.

The three new ships will be the largest in our navy. The Indiana class displace 10.288 tons, and the Kearsarge and Illinois classes 11,525 tons each, while the Iowa displaces 11,410. The Newport News ship is to be of 12,500 tons, the San Francisco ship of 12,200 tons, and the Philadelphia ship of 12,150 tons, while if a duplicate of the ship which the CBAMPS are building for Russia be substituted, this would be the largest of all. Yet with this difference of 2,000 tons per ship over the Indiana class, and the great increase in speed, implying costlier machinery, the contract prices for the new group will average much less, being \$2,850,000, \$2,870,000 and \$2,899,000 for hull and machinery, against \$3,020,000 each for the Indiana and Massachusetts and \$3,180, 000 for the Oregon. There are also no speed premiums to pay on the new ships.

If this latest trio does as much service for the country as the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon have already done, it will more than pay for itself.

Naval Rewards for War Services.

The suggestion of Commodore PHILIP that the present method of advancing officers on the list is a poor way of rewarding conspicuous naval service will meet with very general approval. It comes with good grace from him, because he has just been advanced in ,that way, so that he is pleading the cause of others less fortunate.

The objection to the present plan, which has the sanction of long usage, is that in rewarding the officer who is advanced it punishes all those over whose heads he is jumped. These latter must wait longer for their promotions to the next grade, and meanwhile have done nothing to deserve a setback. Frequently an officer who has been found by a court-martial guilty of some offence is punished by being put down several numbers in his grade; and thus the practical result for officers who are passed over under the advancement system is as if they had been found guilty of dereliction

What makes the injustice of the system

more apparent is that the officers who are thus passed over have also missed honors, and perhaps rewards, which their more fortunate brothers received. There were some very capable officers who, from one cause or another aid not take part in the battle of Manila Bay or Santiago; and yet no one doubts that, if they had had the good luck to be there, they would have done as well as those who were present and would have been duly advanced. The men who did not chance to have ships, being assigned to shore duties, or who were for some reason out of the fighting, were unfortunate. Besides, under the prize-money system of the navy, there have been rich pecuniary rewards for many of the officers, who are also jumped ahead. While money, glory and pleasurable remembrances are for them, many of the officers who are passed over will be condemned to explaining, for the rest of their lives, how it happened that a war was carried on while they had no part in the fighting.

It may be said that, while the law allows an advancement of thirty numbers, in no case during the present war has it extended to more than ten, and in some cases only three. But the principle is the same as if the advancement were greater, and the re-

sult also is the same for those passed over. The substitutes thus far suggested for the present system have been inscribing names on a roll of honor, giving rewards in a lump sum of money or in a percentage increase o pay, and providing swords and medals of honor. Any of these would avoid doing injustice to other officers in rewarding the successful. The best plan seems to us that of the medal of honor for the battle, with swords of honor in exceptional cases.

The National Game.

Our esteemed associate in desire to rescue the National game from the disgrace from which the National League still fails or refuses to rescue it, the Philadelphia Sporting Life, spreads its criticism unwisely when it jeers at the League's having devoted so much effort to the suppression of bad language. It is true that much of the energy which should have been centred upon the suppression of disorder was expended on language; but the Sporting Life ought not to repeat the error.

The first necessity for decent baseball is the establishment of an umpire whose word shall be law, and the complete and absolute abolition of disputes against his decisions on the part of the players. On this point our contemporary is as sound as a dollar :

"As a matter of fact, there have been as many, it not more, scenes of disorder on the field this year than ever before, and that, too, despite the fact that with the adoption of the double umpire system, there has been less excuse for the wrangling which magnates are on the level with themselves, and are cere in their desire to have the game as well co ducted as is a modern prizefight, let them adopt this rule:

In no case shall the decisions of the umpires be ques tioned by either side.

"And adopting it, let them live up to it." The fact that what our contemporary says is called for shows that after a year of widespread protest against rowdy baseball, and a great pretence on the part of the League of a wish to suppress it, it is still necessary to address the members of the League as if they were boys into whose

heads the first principles of sport cannot be hammered. The King Rowdy of the League is to-day the King of the League. This is so first, because the League President, Young, is a farce as a director of umpires, and secondly, because the League club Presidents are openly or secretly or helplessly false to their

rules for discipline. The season is almost over. If it closes with the rowdy master of the field, as he is today, next season will be worse than this.

A "Logical Candidate."

The Democrats of Jefferson county, New York, in choosing delegates to the Syracuse convention have "come out" strongly in favor of the Hon. WILBUR F. PORTER as their favorite for the nomination for Govmistakes about their position, or error as to their preference, they have elected Mr. PORTER as one of the delegates in the First Assembly district, convened in Watertown,

If in the sometimes mixed and always perplexing politics of New York there is such a being as a "logical candidate," Mr. PORTER, the joint nominee of the Democratic and Populist State conventions of 1896 for Governor, is entitled to that distinction. When, two years ago, all other eligible or desirable candidates had withdrawn the consideration of their names from the Buffalo Convention, and after the candidate THACHER had withdrawn, Mr. PORTER, or Commissioner PORTER as he is more frequently called, appeared as the Democratic candidate and took an active part in the canvass, as nominee of the Democrats and of the Populists also. He has not since recanted. He has not proclaimed any change of political faith. He

received 574,000 votes. No wonder that his Democratic neighbors in Watertown recommend Mr. Pobter for the Democratic nomination this year. If the logical Democratic candidate for Governor is nominated, it will be WILBUR F.

We hate to differ with our accomplished ec temporary, but is not the phrase in question taken from Figi. Ding's "E, Benjamin Andrews?'

Do the spirits of the Hon. JAMES KERB, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Committee, sink as the thermometer rises? He does his buoyant nature wrong when he says that "it is too soon to declare that we will whip the Republicans, but a majority of the next House will be anti-Republican." Why a mere majority? Why not the whole House! The founts of prophecy in the Hon. James KERR do not send their stream to its usual height. It is not too soon for him to predict anything that rises in his hopeful heart.

The Republicans of the Eighth Kentucky Congress district believe that "no Spanish territory which has for a single day enjoyed the protection of the American flag, and which has been conquered by the courage of American soldiers and sailors, should be surrendered back to Spain." This will pain the Hon. Jos BLACKBURN, who has given the American people two years to get wise, contract, and agree

If the Administration wishes to prevent further injustice to a very conspicuous and deserving agency of relief in the army, it will with its veritable hand suppress Dr. McGEE, the new emissary of Surgeon-General STERN-BERG. On Wednesday she expressed unmistakably, in terms of surprising misinformation, the antagonism to the Red Cross which the Surgeon-General himself most disingenu ously disavowed two days before.

When the war began Gen. STERREBEO was guorant of the fact that the Red Cross Society had rights in connection with it

netual treaty with foreign countries, and Dr McGun seems to desire to ignore the Red Cross's existence. Too many good people have aided the work of that organization and too many soldiers have thanked it for extra comforts to have it slurred by those representing unfriendliness to it.

The thought of the Hon. JOSIAN QUINCY of Boston was as a fan and a cool fountain to millions yesterday. Catsoombs of eternal cracked ice, and glaciers of sherbet, and open polar seas of lemonade, and submarine flats of nereids and nixies, with stalactites of ice cream in the corridors and cold air furnaces going at full draught-what were they to the breeze and balm of Josian? The walrus paddled around the pole. The Esquimaux papooses snowballed merrily. Colder and more comforting than all these, the Hon. JOSTAN QUINCY sat in the vast shadow of his genealogical tree and was calm. The equator sagged with totoles. A wind of winter barked around the world. The Hon. GEORGE FARD WILLIAMS complained of cold feet.

The Hon, Gum Coates, a rising states man who hopes to adorn the Tennessee Senste, is said to be a foe of trusts in general and o the Rubber Trust in particular.

It is distressing to learn from the Denve Republican that there is a "conspiracy to steal the Silver Republican State Convention' Colorado. Persons capable of conspiring to steal a Silver Republican convention during these riots of the weather must be uncommonly desperate and industrious. But apparunless they are conspiring against the great white dollar and the toiling masses. Just at present, however, it is probable that the Money Kings are doing more perspiring than con-

IS MANILA FOREIGN TERRITORY?

The Customs Bureau So Considers It and Asks the Appointment of a Consul There-WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-Many knotty points of administration are continually eropping out connection with the territory recently acquired by the war with Spain. One of these came up to-day when the application of former Consul Williams at Manila was referred by the Department of State to the Treasury Department for its recommendations regarding the customs side of the case. So far as the State Department is concerned, Mr. Williams is still Consul at Manila and presumably is still drawing his salary as such. He was appointed to represent the United States at one of the ports of Spain and only assumed the duties of office when an exequatur was granted him by the Spanish authorities. This was forfeited when he left Manila at the beginning of the war. A new exequatur cannot now be obtained from the Spanish officials, for the reason that Manila is in possession of the military forces of the United States. On the other hand the customs officials consider Manila foreign territory, despite the military occupation, and as the customs regulations require that goods imported from foreign countries shall bear consular invoices, a United States Consul at Manila would be very advantageous to them in the entry of goods from that port. The customs bureau has therefore recommended that a consular officer be appointed at Manila, if practicable. Meantime the State Department is wrestling with the legal questions involved. when he left Manila at the beginning of the

FOREIGNERS WATCH THE HOLLAND. Exhibition of the Submarine Boat Before Bussian and German Naval Officers.

The officers of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company sent the Holland out vesterday afternoon from her berth at Bay Ridge to show her capabilities to Prince A. Lieven, Captain in the tussian Navy; Capt. Von Rebeur Taschwiz, German naval attaché at Tokio, Japan, and several United States officers. Among the latter were Lieutenant Commander Rogers of the Iowa, Lieutenant Commander Kimball, in charge of the United States torpedo flotilla: Constructor Bowles, Lieut. Niblack, and Ensigns Clark and Signor. W. A. Tejolow, the Russian Consul-General, was also present.

Chief Engineer John Low, U. S. N., and Com-mander Kimball went in the Holland on the trip. The vessel moved out from her pier at a smart pace and as soon as she reached deep water the lid to the conning tower was clamped down and the Holland began to sink by the down and the Holland began to sink by the stern. The vessel quickly disappeared with the bow uptilted about five degrees. The flags on her standards were soon under water. The boat came to the surface again after a run of about 300 yards. She then gave an exhibition of running awash and of her steering abilities while in that condition. After that she made three short dives and returned to her berth. There was no attempt at an elaborate exhibi-

ALL ARE AGAINST STRIKES,

Walking Delegates Discuss Proposal to Harmonize with Employers.

The Board of Walking Delegates met yester day and discussed the proposed plan to come some agreement with the United Building Trades by which all sympathetic strikes are to be avoided. It is expected that there will be great activity in the building trades in the fall. and both employers and employees desire to prevent this revival in business from being retarded by sympathetic strikes. Many mechanics have been out of work a long time, and would not like to be called upon to strike as soon as they get a job.

The Board of Walking Delegates has appointed a committee to confer with a commit-tee of the United Building Trades to form a plan of harmony. The United Building Trades includes the Mason Builders' Association and the Electrical Contractors' Association. The few employers' associations which are not in the United Building Trades will be glad, they say, to cooperate in any plan which will prevent strikes.

William J. O'Brien, President of the Board of Walking Delegates, said that a truce had been declared between the board and the United Building Trades while negotiations regarding a plan of harmony were going on. Though the United Building Trades first proposed the conference," he said, "we have not received the names of its committee. All we will insist on is that the committee will be composed of fair men." includes the Mason Builders' Association and

MR. BRYAN WILL OBLIGE.

Promises as a Souvenir a Lock from the Tail of His Horse.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 2.—Col. William J. Bryan encountered a new species of crank yesterday. He and Mrs. Bryan were entertaining a party of visitors at the regimental headquarers at Panama Park. One of his men guests turned to him and said:

"Colonel, I have a favor to ask of you." A pained sort of smile crept over Mr. Bryan's

A pained sort of smile crept over Mr. Bryan's countenance, and in resigned tones he asked: "Well, what is it?"

"I am not going to request political preferment or anything of that nature. Colonel, when the twentieth century is ushered in I am going to ask of you a favor for my wife. She does not want your portrait, or a button from your coat, or even a shoulder strap. She is daft on the subject of animals, and she wants a lock of hair from your horse's tail."

The Colonel laughed a hearty laugh. "Well." he said. "I have met autograph cranks, kodak cranks, tinpan cranks, and an army of other cranks, but pon my soul this is the first time I have come across a horse-tail crank. I can assure your wife that she will have that lock of hair if it is the very last one left on my horse's tail."

TREASURE TAKEN BY BANDITS.

Mule Train Loaded with Silver Bullion

Captured in Mexico. ZACATECAS, Mexico, Sept. 2 .- A band of brigands, led by Juan Contrean, a noted bandit chief, made an attack on a mule train loaded with silver bullion near here yesterday. Three of the Mexican guards were seriously wounded and the nutes with their precious hurdens were captured and driven into the mountains. A detachment of ruraics started to-day in pursuit of the brigands.

A card from the Bank of New Amsterdam, to be found in another column, shows that a statement of the Herald's accusing it of lack of patriotism toward employees who have entered the service was totally unfounded. The publicity given to the re-port by Taz Sun is, therefore, to be regretted, and it carries its own warning against reliance on

DIFFERENTIAL RATE DECISION.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Finds

in Favor of the Canadian Pacific.

WARHINGTON, Sept. 2.-The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day, in an opinion by Commissioner Prouts, announced its decision n the matter of alleged passenger rate disurbance by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. The case involves the propriety of differential passenger rates between Eastern points and the Pacific coast. The American lines and the Canadian Pacific have been engaged six months or more in a war in passenger rates between such points and also be ween St. Paul and other localities and points on the Pacific coast. The war arose from the refusal of American lines to continue to allow any longer to the Canadian Pacific a differential basis. Under this basis fares from the East to Pacific coast points by that route were less than those by the American lines by \$7.50

on first-class and \$5 on second-class business. The commission is unable to find in the testimony anything outrageous in the conduct of the Canadian Pacific in this matter. It says there may be reasons why this particular differential ought never to have been granted, but in insisting upon it that company simply claimed what numerous American lines had claimed and what many were enjoying. The commission holds that the claim made in behalf of the American roads that no Canadian road is entitled to a differential under any American line on any American business is untenable even on the standpoint of the Amer-

untenable even on the standpoint of the Amerjoan roads, as some Canadian roads, notably
the Grand Trunk, work in close connection
with American lines, and the public interest
in the reduced rates caused by competition is
not to be ignored.

Whether or not Canadian roads should be
allowed to participate at all in the carrying
trade of the United States, the commission
says, is a much broader and an altogether different question. Under acts of Congress they
are now admitted to such participation, and
whether this is wiss or the reverse is for the
consideration of Congress, or the treaty-making power, and it is pointed out that this is
one of the subjects before the Anglo-American
High Joint Commission now in session at
Quebec.

one of the subjects before the Anglo-American High Joint Commission now in session at Quebec.

No line, American or Canadian, the commission says, ought to insist upon a differential unless it is at a manifest disadvantage. This is especially true of the Canadian Pacific, a Canadian institution built largely by Government aid for Government purposes. If it comes into the United States to compete for traffic between United States to compete for traffic between United States points, it should not insist upon a different order of things here unless it can make its title to the demand clear beyond all question. The Canadian Pacific appears, however, to be entitled to make as low a rate on this transcontinental business as any American line.

The commission further points out that it has also suspended the long and short haul clause for American lines on business to and from the Kootena mining district, in British Columbia, and upon traffic between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario and the provinces of Manitoba.

The commission also states that it has no power to allow or disallow the differential in dispute, but will consider it extremely fortunate if the conclusions reached should be made the basis of an early adjustment. The opinion concludes as follows:

"It must be distinctly understood, however, that we do not recommend the settlement of this controversy by the making of any agreement, involving arbitration or otherwise, which is in violation of the Anti-Trust law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Such features of the past or future history of the controversy as may in our judgment

as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Such features of the past or future history of the controversy as may in our judgment render appropriate any statement or recommendation to Congress will be printed in our annual report to that body. So far as our official action can affect the matter, we conclude that we ought not at present to rescind the suspension orders heretofore made; but if the difficulty should be adjusted in accordance with the views above expressed, it may become our duty to revoke the permission granted by these orders."

WAR REVENUE DECISIONS.

Railroad Companies Said to Be Daily Viclating the Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-Reports have been made to the Internal Revenue Bureau that a number of railroads, and among them some of the large corporations, are daily violating the excess baggage without duly stamping the same, as required to do under the War Revenue act. The bureau has called the attention of collectors in certain sections where the practice is in vogue, and has directed them where possible to make an estimate of the number of receipts that have illegally issued.

The following rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue were promulgated to-day: An inheritance consisting exclusively of Government bonds is subject to tax under the same conditions as money or other personal

Occasional entertainments, given for the benefit of lodges or churches, do not require a special tax. Building and loan associations are not ex-

empted from any other tax than that upon ocks and bonds issued by them. real estate, and as evidence of these loans take

real estate, and as evidence of these loans take notes and mortgages, are not liable to the special tax as brokers.

Deeds and bonds of educational institutions other than State institutions, executed and issued respectively subsequently to July 1, 18:8, are not exempt from the stamp tax.

An annuity is a form of insurance within the meaning of the War Revenue act, though not called by that name, and the instrument evidencing the contract should be stamped at the rate of eight cents for each \$100 or fractional part thereof of the amount issued; that is to say, the amount agreed to be paid by the company, which is a specified annual sum, and the stamp tax would accrue upon each annual payment as made under this continuing contract.

A modification has been made of a former ruling permitting the acceptance of certain classes of unstamped messages by telegraph companies, so as to include messages from an officer or agent of any railroad company addressed to another officer or agent of a railroad company at any point on or off, the lines of the road when such messages are in regard to the affairs and services of the railroad company, Also messages from an officer or agent of a connecting railroad company, when such messages are in regard to the such messages are in regard to the road when such messages are in regard to the julical company addressed to an officer or agent of a connecting railroad company, when such messages are in regard to the joint business of the two railroad companies.

GOLD BALANCE, \$254,799,951. More Gold Coming from Alaska, Australia

Washington, Sept. 2.—The gold balance fr he Treasury to-day was \$219,320,372, the highest point ever reached. Of gold coin the Treasury has \$140,607,967, and bullion \$105,-184.984, a total of \$254,792,951. Against this there were outstanding gold certificates amounting to \$35,472,576, leaving the free gold as stated above. Treasury officials expect a still higher mark to be reached, as the bullion now coming from Alaska will soon find its way into the mints, and shipments of gold coin from Australia and Europe are now on the way, with no immediate prospect that they will not con-inue. During the month of August the gold soin in the Treasury increased \$22,358,025 and the bullion \$5,881,076, a total gain of \$28,239,-

The total amount of gold and sliver coins and certificates, United States notes and national bank notes in circulation on Sept. I was \$1.762.068,545, a net decrease for the month of \$17.101.760 and an increase of \$126,410,447 compared with the same date last year. Based on an estimated population of 74,700,000, the per capita circulation is \$23.96.

The will and codicil of Charles J. Clinch, who died in Paris, France, last July, were filed yes-terday for probate. The executors appointed are former Judge Horace Russell and William W. Thomas of Athens. Ga. The testator leaves real property valued at \$1,000,000 and personal property valued at the same amount. His widow. Batavia Ella Clinch: his son, Booert Thomas Clinch, and his daughter, Neille S. Merillon, live in France. He gives to his widow one-half of the residuary estate. The son and daughter are each to receive one-fourth of the residue. are former Judge Horace Russell and William

No Strikes on the Schools.

It was stated yesterday that the Board of Walking Delegates has given up the idea of ordering strikes on the public schools to enforce the law providing that the prevailing rate of wages must be paid for municipal work of wages must be paid for municipal work. The board does not want to be responsible for delay in reopening the achools. Instead of ordering strikes, the board will invoke the aid of the courts to make the contractors who pay less than union wages pay the "prevailing rate," which the board says means union wages. Some of the contractors have already decided to pay union wages to saye trouble. The walking delegates expect Mayor van Wyck to stand by them if they proceed against contractors in the sourts.

LIQUOR TAX LAW DECISION. Shantles Put Up to Obtain a Certificate Are

Not Dwellings. ALBANY, Sept. 2.-Justice Clearwater has handed down a decision upholding the proceeding instituted by State Commissioner of Excles Lyman to revoke and cancel a liquor tax carued to Nelson Garrison of Mariborough, Ulster county. In order to evade the provisions of the Liquor Tax law requiring the consents of the owners of two-thirds of the dwellings within 200 feet of his premises, Garrison put up a small shanty of rough hemlock boards, without window or chimney. and on the day he applied for a certificate allowed a vagrant to move in. At the same

and on the day he applied for a certificate allowed a vagrant to move in. At the same time he domicibled another vagrant in a small shanty which had been used by him as a woodshed for several years. Neither buildings was lathed or plastered, and both buildings complete cost only \$36. In deciding whether these buildings were dwellings, within the meaning of the Liquor Tax law, Justice Clearwater says:

This law, like any other, should receive a fair interpretation. It should not be construed harshly as against the holder of a certificate, nor interpreted so loosely as to emasculate its restrictive provisions and break down that protection which it gives to adjacent property owners, the public and to the dealer who honestly complies with all its conditions, as against one who seeks to evade it. It is not the size or the material of which a building is constructed, but the purpose to which it is devoted that is the controlling factor under this statute, A dwelling may be humble and inexpensive, yet as much a domicile as a mansion. But to hold that buildings of this character, tenanted for the first time on the eve of an application for a certificate by men without families or fixed place of abode, are to be regarded as dwellings for the purpose of obtaining and holding a certificate would be farcical. These buildings were not dwellings within the provisions of this statute, and to creat them as such was an evasion of the law."

PRIEST AND BANKER TALK COW. Amiable Creature's Pedigree, Nature, and

BARTLON, L. I., Sept. 2.-Mr. Matthew Morgan retired New York banker, has recovered from the astonishing results of the endless hain started by his granddaughter only to and himself involved in a difficulty with Father Fitzpatrick of St. Mary's Catholic Church regarding a brindled cow with two crumpled iorns. A cow of this description has displayed much ingenuity and pertinacity in finding a vay into Mr. Morgan's lawn. She was neither an aristocratic nor a beautiful looking cow. The Morgan household was kept as busy driving her out of the place as it was a few veeks ago in opening Miss Schenk's Red Cross mail. Somehow Mr. Morgan got an idea that the cow belonged to Father Fitzpatrick. He did not address the priest directly, but made representations to Elbert Carll Livingston, the

representations to Elbert Carll Livingston, the owner of the place which the Morgans have rented for the summer. Mr. Livingston wrote a message to Father Fitzpatrick on a postal card. There was a suggestion in the message that a new piece of rope with which to tie up the cow would cost but little and contribute greatly to the public peace.

Father Fitzpatrick was grieved and incensed by the postal card—first, because it was a postal card; secondly, because it accused him of owning such an ill mannered and offending cow, and thirdly, because it reflected upon the scrupulousness with which he observed the rights of his neighbors. He let Mr. Morgan know that an apology would be acceptable. Mr. Morgan declined to see that there was occasion for an apology.

know that an apology would be acceptable. Mr. Morgan declined to see that there was occasion for an apology. The two met in a Babylon store, and there was a brief and dignified though intense discussion of the matter. The priest called the attention of Mr. Morgan to the fact that his cow was not an ungainly brute of low degree, but a full-blooded Jersey; furthermore, that she was always securely tethered in the rectory yard; finally, that even had she not been tethered, there was no reason why she should prefer Mr. Morgan's lawn to her own domain. He said that he was inclined to believe that the Federal authorities might have something to say about the transmission of Mr. Livingston's postal message through the mails. Mr. Morgan expressed himself as very certain that a misapprehension regarding a cow was not a matter that could be made ground for an apology. Diplomatic relations since then have been strained, but it is reported that Mr. Morgan is now seeking the good offices of mutual friends to bring the dissension to an end.

The question of the ownership of the cow that made all the trouble has dropped out of sight.

The Yosemite at San Juan.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your onper of Aug. 24 you state that "Capt. Sigsbeen feels proud of the fact that the St. Paul was the only vessel of the United States fleet that engaged alone in combat with the foe."

I doubt very much if Capt. Sigsbee can have made this remark, as it is a known fact that the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, while blockading San Juan alone for three weeks, had a 'single-handed combat" in that same harbor of San Juan against much greater odds even than the St. Paul had had to contend with. According to your own account of it in your paper of July 16, "the Yosemite forced the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez ashore and drove the Spanish warships Is abel II., Conche and Alfonso XIII. into the harbor," and this under fire of the guns of Morro Castle and the water battery and a torpedo boat which came out to help the Antonio Lopez, and expecting the well-known torpedo-catcher Terror out every moment, as she was in the harbor and already genaired from the damage the St. Paul had done her. It must be remembered, too, that it was the Michigan reserves who manned the Yosemite and had to fight against such odds, there being no regular officers aboard except Capt. William II. Emory, who commanded her, and Lieut. Nathan Sargent, her executive officer, whereas the St. Paul had regular naval officers and was manned by experienced seamen.

You also print the following from your correspondent at Porto Rice:

"All the 12-centimetre and 0-centimetre guns

was manned by experienced seamen.
You also print the following from your correspondent at Porto Rico:
"All the 12-centimetre and 0-centimetre guns which the Spanish mounted for their defence of the capital against our army came on the steamer Antonio Lopez. It seems that the story that the Yosemite destroyed the Lopez and her cargo was erroneous. The warships Concho and Isabel II. are at San Juan. They went out to the place where the Lopez was heached and were at work for several days unloading her cargo. They saved almost everything that was of any value. Everybody at San Juan was surprised that the Yosemite did not continue her firing into the Lopez, which must eventually have caused her to blow up, because large quantities of explosives formed part of her cargo. This powder was all brought ashore. It had been badly needed."

The above is impossible, as, according to the various accounts given out by both officers and men of the Yosemite, the Lopez was beached on the reef—over 200 5-inch shell and shrapnel and a number of 6-pounder shell were discharged into the Lopez. After the Yosemite's hattle with the Isabel II. Concho, Alfonso XIII. and the torpedo boat she returned to the Lopez and fired shell and shrapnel into her till she was on fire at. She was left bilged and a wreck. Yessels coming out of the harbor later said the Spaniards called the Yosemite the "Devil Ship."

The Nomination of Roosevelt Inevitable.

The Nomination of Roosevelt Inevitable TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE Sux's report that "the situation in the Republican camp is becoming intense" cannot be denied. It may reach a more acute stage However, there can be but one outcome of the situation. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is and will be the choice of the people for Governor, and will receive the nomination in the forthcoming convention, providing there is "a fair field and no favor" given and shown. Every straw that the political zephyrs blow points to it, and the sentiment for Boosevelt needs very little stimulus to cause it to spread like a prairie fire.

Governor Black cannot contravene this fast-rising tide of public opinion without danger to himself and party. The people cannot afford to take the chances with Governor Black when Col. Roosevelt's nomination will be almost an assurance of victory and his election provide the avenue to greater unity in the Republican party of New York city.

Roosevelt as Governor will unify, strengthen and add to the Hepublican party of the Empire State. He is wanted.

He L. Munpher.

Noeth Tarriows, Sept. 1. will receive the nomination in the forthcoming

Had a Foreign Clearance for Porto Rico BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—The schooner James F. Beacham started to-day with 1,300 tons of coal consigned to S. B. Marts & Co., Ponce, Porto Rico. The coal is for the United States Govcontrol of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Company, which took out a foreign clearance which reads that the coal is intended for the island of Porto Rico, a part of the dominion of his Majesty Alfonso XIII." Hereafter sil coal will be shipped in colliers owned by the United States.

First Contract Under the Good Roads Law ALBANY, Sept. 2.-State Engineer Adams today awarded the first contract for improving coads under the Good Roads law, passed by the last Legislature. The contract calls for the improvement of two miles of the Troy and Schenectady turnpike easterly from the Schenectady city line, and it was awarded to the Callahan Scad Improvement Company of Albany for \$1.500.

GRAND SRUNE'S RID FOR STANK Preneatlantic Steamship Contracts for

Coming Winter Sees MONTANAL, Sept. 2.—The Grand Trunk Ball way Company has completed its trun steamship arrangements from Portland for the coming winter season. It is said that a new line to Liverpool will be operated and will take the place of the Dominion line. The name of

the new line is withheld. Contracts have already been entered into with the Alian line for a fortnightly service to Glasgow, with the Thompson line for a weekly service to London, with the Hamburg-Amer can line for a monthly service to Antwerp, and

ican line for a monthly service to Antwerp, and with the Elder-Dempster line for a fortnightly service to Bristol. The contract for the service between Portland and Liverpool has not yet been signed by the new steamship company, but it has been arranged that there shall be two sallings a week by the vessels of the new company and the Allan line.

In making these arrangements the management of the Grand Trunk is swidently making a strong bid for a larger share of the Western grain-carrying trade by providing a more setting a trong outlet for the Canadian Northwest and the Western grain-growing States of the American Union. It is understood that the Dominion line, owing to a dispute with the Grand Trunk, will not send any steamers to Portland, Me., this coming winter.

RAVANNARIS BIG STORM.

Still Cut Off.

SAVANHAM, Ga., Sept. 2.—Although the city proper has recovered from the effects of the storm of Aug. 30, the business part of the town still suffers much inconvenience. This is on ecount of the almost total lack of mail. Tonight there are eighteen regular mails missing night there are eighteen regular mails missing from Savannah. The greatest inconvenience seems to be from the lack of the New York papers. Small crowds haunt the news depots all day waiting in vain for them to arrive.

The water has not receded sufficiently in the interior for the railroad track repairers to go to work, and until they can rebuild miles upon miles of undermined roadbeds and put in several bridges the trains cannot come in from the North and East.

The body of Lieut. S. Morgan, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who was drowned on Wednesday while trying to rescue the crew of the Italian bark Noc., off Tybee, has not been recovered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SET I SEE pained to see indiscriminate criticism of the medical service in this war, for of all the fearless and self-sacrificing devotion to humanity displayed, even in the Church itself, none exseeds in its splendor that of the surgeons attending the army in this war. They have done oughness under circumstances of the most

God blass them for it! They have englatued the most honorable traditions of their profes-

ings of the wounds at Bantiago, as exhibited on men brought to our hospitals here, have been worthy of all praise. The low death rate from wounds is notable in this war. HUMARITE. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Blue.

To the Editor of The Sur-Sir: "Australian's letter in to-day's Sun says that, while Hobson has been lionized unduly, "the man who performed the one truly heroic sot of the war has received but scant notice." He refers then to the sot of the man who, unattended, went to the rear of Santiago to approaches to the harbor.

This man was Licut. Blue of the gunboat Suwane

This man was Lieut. Blue of the gunboat Suwanes. In the list of promotions by the Kavy Department Lieut. Blue's name appears with five points of advance to his credit "for extraordinary heroism." Lieut. Hobson-for entirely good reasons—has as yet received nothing except the commendation of his Admiral and the public.

Lieut. Blue's achievement has been recognized in every way; columns have been written about him in the newspapers, and a song, entitled "Victor Blue" giving an account of his feat in detail, is now being circulated by branches of the Red Cross Society to raise funds for the sick soldiers.

Victor Blue is one of the great heroes of the war; Lieut. Hobson's act was equal to his; so was Commander Wainwright's, and so, too, were many deeds of glory performed by heroes unidentified, whose achievements go to make up the nation's record of great deeds in the Spanish war.

Honor to Blue, honor to all our noble man!

Doctors Differing To the Engrou or The Sun-Sir: A correspond nt sends you a communication urging that a shipload of beef tea be sent to the invalid soldiers at

The London Lancet, a leading London medical journal, stated some time ago that beef tea was a myth, having absolutely no nutritive value. The late Dr. Austin Flint made a test with animals, and as a re-Austin Filint made a test with animals, and as a result declared that thousands of human beings had been starved while being fed on animal extracts.

Burge's "Physiological and Pathological Chemistry," Modern Medicine" and other late scientific works all agree that beef tes, broths, and animal extracts should not be relied on as nutrients: they are at best only stimulants and of very doubtful value. The albumenlof meat, like the white of an ear, coagulates at about 60 degrees below the boiling point. In making beef tes the albumen is all coagulated. lates at about 60 degrees below the salt-coagulated and thrown away. What remains under the name of need tea has about the salt coagulated and thrown away. What remains under the name of beef tea has been frequently and analyzed and submitted to various tests, always with he seem sickness, for with all the albumen removed it seem sickness, for with all the albumen removed it can be seen as the salt of the salt NEWARE, N. J., Sept. 1.

Hoga in Albany. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: You must no permit the pressure of important national affairs to lessen your vigilance toward the Great American Hog, who needs constant discipline. Yesterday in a surface car one of the species made himself obnoxious, and when the conductor a second time re quested him civilly to move up where his projecting waistocat and bulky watchchain would not obstruct passengers, he broke out into a tirade that made everybody indignant. One man in a corner said in an undertone that he "would like to be the conductor for three minutes to put that cove where he belongs." The young conductor controlled himself admirably, but it was a white-haired old lady who cleared the atmosphere by saying in a low but distinct voice as she paid her fare. "Let it all go. One does not dispute for half the road with a mad dog." A ripple passed along the car, and the G. A. H. jerked the bell and departed.

With this incident fresh in mind I took up Tex Sys this morning and read a headline: "American Heg Vindicated." It was a relief to look further and find that it referred to nothing worse than trichina.

Albant, Sept. 1.

E. L. Ross. waistcoat and bulky watchchain would not obstrue

The Bank of New Amsterdam Misrepro

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial "An Unpatriotic Bank," in this morning's issue, founded on a statement in the Herald, does the Bank of New Amsterdam a very great injustice, as that is directly contrary to the position assumed by the bank in connection with their clerks who are members of the different regiments.

Private Warnly of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, was never in the employ of nor is he known o the bank. FRANK TILFORD, President.

He Points to the Volunteer Officers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have talked with quite a few of the volunteers and regulars From what I gather the whole fault of the present listress can be put upon the officers of the volun teers. It is not a case of criminal negligence, but a case of absolute inexperience. The Government at the first call wanted to place the National Guard under regular army officers. There is no blame to be fixed upon any one unless the officers of the voluneer regiments.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I was pleased to ee "Australian's" letter in regard to "Unkisse Heroes." He expressed the feelings of nine out of ten when he alludes to this promiscuous "hero" business. Our soldiers themselves are sick and tired business. Our soldiers themselves are sick and tired of whatene of my sons calls "the uncarned increment of vulgar adulation," as expressed by this newspaper 'hero' burrab. They say that the 'Old Glory' racket has killed all the pretty sentiment the phrase tweed to imply. Give us a rest on this hero question, and let us hear once more the expression 'Our Flag."

New York, Sept 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I desire through THE SUN to make known to soldiers in camp and The SUN to make known to soldlers in camp and hospital that raw beef and raw onions in equal proportions, chopped together till they form a paste, and caten with a little sait, will cure chronic dysentery, which frequently follows fevers incident to life in camp.

The writer was cured by this remedy after a campaign in the swamps of Missouri and Arkansas in 1862, although brigade and division surgeons had said he could not recover. Very respectfully, Haw Youn, Sept. 1.

NOW TO KIND GAMPS READERS.

The Mayor of Jacksonville and the Jacks

point of view the comp. the Brom a emiliary point of view the composition of the municipal authorities of Jacksenville leaves nothing to be desired. When the first regiments of the Seventh Army Corps reached there they began to dig trenches and pits for garbage, offal, &c., in accordance with the usual custom. The Mayor of the city premptir appeared and saids "Stop that! You can't open any trenches or pits in this camp." "Why not?" inquired the astoniahed officers whe were directing the work. "Because it is in violation of the municipal ordinanous. Put all of your garbage and filth outside the camp limits, and we will take it away and burn it in our crematory. You will not be allowed to put it into pits or trenches, where it will ret and imperii the health of the city." The authori-ties of the army yielded to the municipal authorities, and the city of Jacksonville, at its own expense, has since been carting away and burning in a cre-matery all the retues of the camp. Some time atserverd the Commissary-General received a ship-ment of several hundred barrels of potatoes which had been so long in transit that more than half of hem rotted. The soldiers were engaged in picking out the sound tubers from those that were decayed when the Mayor again appeared, condemned the whole lot, and ordered that every barrel be taken

. Devertage and destroyed. As a result of the vigilance and firmness of the Facksonville suthorities, the atmosphere of the camp seemed to me to be everywhere as pure and wholesome as that of a wheat field or a furest, 0 0 0 The side rate of the camp since its cetablishment has been less than I percent, and this immu-nity from disease is due very largely to the vigilant eversight and colporation of the municipal authori-ties, who have done for the early what every cause ought to do furdiself.

Gronous Emman

Show Your Sympathy.

We wan Morson or Tun Son—Sir: Whin ally is the forestment riminal inhumanity toward the poor-coldier issuaing the Government for general ignorus nefficiency. I have been down to Montauk Fo would like to say this to these critics or the soldier."

for the soldier."

I am no applogist for the War Departments and anyway I don't believe in criticising it at the present time for not doing something or other it might do. This is not a time for criticising but for doing This is not a time for criticating but for doing something. Montank is a great descint territory, The soldiers, more particularly the regulars, are strangers in a strange land. As you wander over the great hills and along the dusty reads you will see constantly great, tall, thin regulars roaming listlessly about. You hall one of these and begin to talk. He about. You hall one of these and begin to talk. He has sverything he needs, so he tells you, but he is thin and looks very hungry. If you happen to have a lunch basket, and ask him if he has had any chicken, he says "N-o-o; we haven't had any chicken. Tee, he will have some, because he knows he can pay foy it by telling you all about the Cubans and Mansers and things. And the ise one broken he will eat elives and vanille wafers and sandwiches and pie, any quantity of that, And he is every anxious, as you encourage him, to talk and tell you interesting things and to have you tell him yarms and the latest stories and what's going on in the city. This sort of thing takes him out of himself. His eyes get brighter. He looks more interested in things in general. Things begin to pick up and he gets new life. These regulars, many of them, are not sick, but they are tired, dispirited, discouraged. They have few friends about them. Few people are interested in them, they think. What these men need, and it is something the Government cannot give, is personal attention and interest. They want to be waked up and snoouraged.

Now, it is a mighty simple thing to buy magazines

sonal attention and interest. They want to be waked up and encouraged.

Now, it is a mighty simple thing to buy magazines and newspapers and short paper-covered stories and estables and other things and send them down to Montauk. Better still is it to get them and take them in person and sort of swap them with the regulars for their accounts of adventures and dangers. Such things are godeeneds to the regulars.

What I would like to say to these critics is: "Stop your kicking and your sympathizing with the soldiers and get out and do something. Or, if you won't do something, for heaven's sake stop your kicking. If you have any sympathy, show it. If you haven't, keep quiet."

A. W.

Vinegar and Spice Called For in Porto Rico. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Letters from soldiers in Parto Rico tell how the boys crave vine ing is nature's cry for help. The failure to satisfy it brings dysentery and fever. In our crare for "boil-ing the water" we neglect the equally important matter of diet. Our common sense should tell us that if the digestive organs are kept up to their work disease will be generally warded off. In the tropics nature supplies the scids and pepper with which to ounteract the enervating influence of the climate. Almost all bowel troubles yield readily if treated on the start with hot drops, Jamaica ginger or some-thing of the sort. The Bur's celebrated "cholera mixture" is hot with pepper, campbor and pepper-mint. These things ought to teach the subsistence mint. These things ought to teach the subsistence department to supply condiments in abundance with the nations of the soldiers in Forto Rico, Cuba and Manila, and also in Southern camps. These must be obtainable in the local markets. If not, it would cost less to send a shipload of pepper sauce or curry than to equip hospitals and buy coffins.

This is not mere theory. The experience of Europeans on the plains of india should teach us a lesson. They find curry with its stimulating ingredients an absolute necessity in counteracting the enervating influence of the heat; the craving for it ceases as soon as they reach the bracing air of the foothills. British obstinacy cost the lives of thousands before that nation learned to provide its troops with clothing and rations suited to the climate. England's experience ought to suffice for us.

Yestlant, Mich.

The System Blamed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The deplorable neglect of our sick and wounded heroes in Cuba and Porto Rice, and the return of relief ships from those islands laden with supplies which were sent out to the army, but which never reached it, and are still in the holds of the relief ships, is a scandal which may find vent in courts-martial and investigations, but which it is safe to say will not be rem died without a change of system in our method of accounts. The books of the United States Government are not kept by double entry, but by single entry. There is no stock account, no balance account, no account of profit and loss. Supplies are purchased and despatched, but that is the end of them; they do not appear in any general account, and are thus lost to both sight and memory. Nobody can be rightfully blamed. The system is at fault; not Gen. Alger, nor Gen. Miles, nor any other official. This system we copied from the British Government more than a century ago. The British Government has since reformed its system; we have not.

While I was Director of the Bureau of Statistics, some thirty years ago, I called attention to this system in several of my official reports. Afterward I supplied Senators Thurman, Davis and others with material enabling them to bring the subject before Congress, which they did on soveral occasions, but nothing came of it. That the system would end precisely as it has ended, namely, in some national calamity, was inevitable. There is but one thing to do: Reform the system of accounts. When such reform is undertaken you will see some very surprising results, especially in the War Department. accounts. The books of the United States Govern

Good Mail Officers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A great many complaints have been made by our boys who were in Cuba that mail matter sent to them by friends here never reached them. I am pleased to note that there were some exceptions.

Nearly all the mail matter sent from Madison square branch, this city, reached its destination and was delivered to the parties to whom it was ad-

was delivered to the parties to which it dressed.

The Bang brothers (three of them in Company II, Seventy-first Regiment), whose sister sent them letters and packages almost daily, received everything sent them, the receipt of the packages being almost a gedsend to them at times.

As in everything else, so in mail matter. It makes a great difference in starting right, and surely the officials at Madison Square station, New York Post Office, deserve great credit for the efficient manner in which the mails are and were started from their station.

M. S. Branch.

No One Says "Let Go."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you enlighten me regarding the following question:

Why is it that all the newspapers printed in this city are constantly advocating the retention of the Philippine Islands? "Keep the Philippines," 'Ours by Conquest," 'Lawful Spoils of War, and such headlines are constantly cropping up in every day's

leave.

I cannot conceive why the American reading public should be incessantly admonished that the Pacific Islands are ours. Nobody has said "give them up:" every one says "hold fast." Is it possible that in all this great republic there is one American who says "let go "I if there is he assuredly is a pressulfaction of the genus "lobster."

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN - Sir: Is the following common occurrence? A friend of mine who resides in Amsterdam, N. Y., A frend of mine who resides in Amsterdam, B. J., sent a comic story to the World and they returned About three weeks after he was surprised to sen the rejected story printed in the World and shrand by somebody else.

W. Jran Nev Hanhan.

233 West Thinxt-Eight strengt.

From the Davenport Daily Times

In view of the sacrifice which many of the naval reserves have made in leaving their homes and em-ployment to fight for the flar, and when it is considered that they have rendered the country good service in whatever aphere of duty they have been placed, it would seem as if the Government should at least reciprocate to the extent of reimbursing them for the uniforms they were compelled to purshase and for which they will soon have no fur